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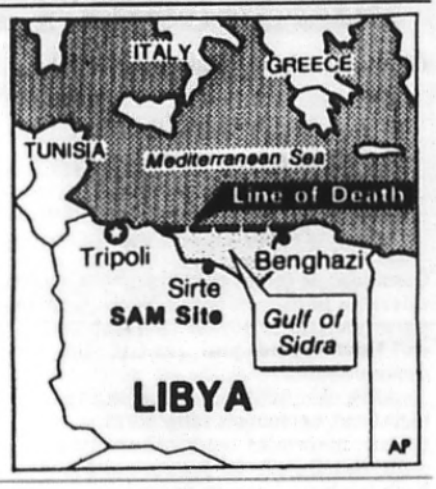
DPRK Hits U.S. Attack on Libya As Aggressive Act



The Foreign Ministry of the DPRK on March 27 made public a statement in connection with the Libya-U.S. dispute, in which American warplanes, crossing Libya's "line of death" in the Gulf of Sidra in spite of advance warning, knocked out a Libyan missile site and disabled two guided-missile patrol boats on March 24, during the American war game which was being staged in what Libya calls its territorial waters and airspace.

The statement reads as follows:

The United States which had threatened Libya by massing its fleet and flying corps in the sea off Libya under the pretext of military exercises made an attack at last on various targets of Libya on March 24 and 25.

This open provocative attack of the United States on Libya is a wicked encroachment upon Libya's sovereignty and territorial integrity and a brigandish aggressive act crudely trampling underfoot publicly recognized international law. This is a criminal act which brings the situation in the Mediterranean and Middle East to an extreme pitch of strain and deliberately wrecks world peace. This incident reveals before the world once again the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism and fully shows that the "peaceful operation" on its lips is nothing but an act of aggression on and intervention against an independent and sovereign state.

To cope with the U.S. military aggression the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and her people have entered a full war-time alert posture and valiantly risen to repulse the arrogant acts of the aggressors.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people bitterly denounce the U.S. attacks on the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Libyan people as a reckless aggressive act aimed to strangle by force of arms newly independent states following the road of anti-imperialism and independence and as an open challenge to world peace.

The frantic military actions of the United States against Libya prove that it is a disturber of world peace and the chieftain of aggression.

Now the world's peace-loving people are vehemently denouncing the U.S. military aggression on Libya.

The United States must immediately stop its military aggression on Libya and withdraw from the sea off Libya, taking along its aggression forces.

The imperialists must be mindful that the day has gone never to return when they could oppress and dominate at will small and weak nations with military aggression, threat and blackmail.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will as ever stand firm on the side of the Libyan people advancing along the road of anti-imperialism and independence and fully support and encourage with might and main the Libyan people in their just cause against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Pyongyang-Moscow Technological Cooperation Promoted

During a six-day visit by a high-ranking Soviet government official the two countries reaffirmed their bilateral relations by signing a protocol aimed at promoting economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the years ahead.

The signing is believed to be a stepping stone to expansion of government-level cooperation especially in the field of advanced science and technology, which is counted on to consolidate the economic foundation and boost the pace of economic development of the two countries.

Yakov Petrovich Ryabov, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, paid a visit to Pyongyang from March 17 through 22, heading a Soviet government delegation to attend the 20th meeting of the intergovernmental economic and scientific-technical consultative committee of the DPRK and the USSR.

The protocol was signed by the Soviet vice chairman and DPRK Vice Premier Kim Bok Sin at the meeting on March 21.

President Kim Il Sung on March 21 received the delegation, who presented a gift to him and also to Mr. Kim Jong Il.

A welcoming banquet arranged on March 17 by the DPRK administration council heard a speech by Soviet Vice Chairman Ryabov, who said that the traditional ties had been remarkably developed in all realms since President Kim Il Sung's official trip to his country two years ago when top level agreements were reached.

"The Soviet people value fraternal friendship and cooperation with the Korean people and they will make every

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Chon's Time Is Running Out?

The largest anti-"government" rally to take place since General Chon came to power in 1980 was held in the port city of Pusan on March 23.

The crowd of over 20,000 people gathered to hear Kim Yong Sam, an opposition leader, warn General Chon Du Hwan that he would meet the same fate as the deposed Philippines' leader, Ferdinand E. Marcos, if he continued to ignore the wishes of the people.

The demonstration was the first of three provincial rallies planned by the major opposition party, the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), to collect 10 million signatures demanding direct presidential elections.

In his 40-minute speech Kim reported the oppositions demands for constitutional amendments and direct presidential elections. He said that Marcos "gave us a good lesson", let's hope that Chon learns from this and makes an effort to improve the situation in south Korea so that "he will not become a second Marcos."

He added that, although the "authorities claim south Korea is quite different from the Philippines, they have similar practises such as torture, house arrest and nepotism politics."

"Why have the authorities been opposing the direct presidential electoral system?" he continued, "because they know the new system won't allow them to maintain their junta."

Finally, he appealed to all south Korean soldiers to render devoted service to the Korean people instead of the dictator, and he said he wished they would behave like the noble and courageous soldiers of the Philippines.

The NKDP president Li Min U, also denounced the "government" by saying that the "Chon junta has been abusing its authority by dividing and estranging the people, and using violence and terrorism to suppress the movement for constitutional amendment."

"I wish the branch office in Pusan, the holy place of democracy, would take the lead in this campaign," he added.

Pusan was a major battle place in 1979 when worker-student riots preceeded the death of former dictator Pak Jung Hi at the hands of his intelligence chief.

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Theatre where the NKDP held its opening ceremony to launch its signature campaign. 20,000 Pusan citizens surrounded the building. (Reuter)

Interview with DPRK Vice Premier & Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

DPRK's Relations with the P.R.C. and U.S.S.R.

Question: It seems there has been a considerable improvement in North Korean-Soviet relations within the past year or so. How would you explain this improvement?

Also, frequent summit meetings and high-level exchanges indicate that North Korea maintains very close relations with the P.R.C. In your opinion, why have relations been so warm?

Answer: We maintain friendly relations with China and the Soviet Union, as we do with all other socialist countries, non-aligned countries, developing countries, and any others that are friendly toward us. We conduct a manifestly consistent foreign policy: we steadfastly maintain our Chajusong (independence) in our relations with all other countries. Our leader, Kim Il Sung, clarified the principles of our party and government in his report to the 6th Party Congress in 1980. These principles are independence, friendship, and peace. In accordance with this, we pursue an independent external policy with independent judgement and decision-making.

The great Juche thought serves as our guiding ideal. While formulating and executing our internal and external policies, we bring our independent thinking to bear on problems, and then make judgments and take action according to our own beliefs. In other words, in conducting external policy, we neither obey nor strive to ingratiate ourselves with other powers. The worship of big powers is utterly inconceivable to us—as is the display of any sycophant-like behavior. Such behavior is categorically rejected, forbidden, and denounced.

We regard Chajusong as precious—to be preserved for the sake of the fatherland, the nation's dignity, and our compatriots. We continue to devote all of our strength, energy, and intelligence to our struggle to safeguard Korea's Chajusong. Without Chajusong, a nation loses its dignity and becomes subject to colonial slavery and subjugation. We will not allow a repetition of our history of suffering. Therefore, we strictly adhere to Chajusong in the formulation and execution of our external policies. We observe independently, judge independently, and make decisions independently.

China and the Soviet Union are our close neighbors, sharing common rivers with us, and Korea has a long history of exchanges with both countries. Since these countries are socialist like ours, we now have particularly friendly, fraternal ties with both of them. However, as I emphasized earlier, we make independent decisions. In our relations with both China and the Soviet Union, as in our relations with other countries, we adhere to the following five major principles: (1) respect for Chajusong, (2) non-interference in internal affairs, (3) mutual respect, (4) mutual equality, and (5) reciprocity. Our relations with China and the Soviet Union are friendly. We continue to adhere to these five principles in our conduct and fully expect these countries to do the same.

As for President Kim Il Sung's visit to the Soviet Union and East European countries last year, that visit was greatly significant in furthering our friendly relations with those countries. However, there was no special meaning in the timing of his visit. Invitations from these countries had, after all, been long-standing, and some 20 years had elapsed since President Kim last visited these countries. To be precise, it was President Kim's first visit to the Soviet Union in 16 years, and his first visit to East European countries in 28. We believe that the visit greatly contributed to removing the threat of world war and to safeguarding peace in Asia and the world, and our evaluation of the visit is shared by many countries. The visit not only strengthened our long friendly relations with these countries, but also demonstrated the superiority of socialism and the great international solidarity supporting reunification of our fatherland.

Q: I understand that you were in the Soviet Union again this year and that you conferred with Mr. Gorbachev during your visit.

A: I had received an invitation from Mr. Gromyko some time ago, and my trip was in response to it.

Q: Is it true that Gromyko is expected to visit Pyongyang in August?

A: Now that his responsibilities have changed, I am not sure. Allow me to make a few comments on our relations with China. China and Korea have been cooperating closely and for a long time in the struggle against imperialism. The peoples of Korea and China fight a common enemy for a common cause. Because of these circumstances, our two countries have established a strong sense of solidarity, as well as strong bonds of friendship, goodwill, mutual support, and mutual assistance. Our relationship with China is, in other words, unlike any that exists between any other two countries on this earth.

It is a particularly close one, characterized by profound mutual trust and great emotional warmth. The Chinese people and leaders themselves speak of the warmth of the relationship. Clearly, this close relationship is sustained by the warmth of feeling on the part of both the leaders and the peoples of the two countries.

Q: I recently viewed a documentary depicting Mr. Kim Jong Il's visit to China. I was impressed with—really amazed by—the truly enthusiastic welcome that the Chinese leaders extended to him.

A: Our relationship with the Chinese can be likened to eternally beautiful roses. Mr. Kim Jong Il had been invited to China numerous times to perpetuate the freshness and beauty of the blossoms. And, as you have seen on the film, when Comrade Kim did visit China, he was enthusiastically welcomed by party and government leaders, including Mr. Hu and Mr. Deng. Because of their intimate relationship, the leaders of both countries often meet to exchange views. Even in the absence of unusual circumstances that call for a meeting, these leaders do get together frequently—and without formalities if necessary.

Q: President Kim visited China last year shortly after Mr. Kapitsa, deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union, visited Pyongyang. What was the significance of President Kim's trip?

A: Oh no, there was no connection between the two visits.

Q: What then of Mr. Kapitsa's visit to Pyongyang?

A: Mr. Kapitsa's visit to our country was part of normal diplomatic exchanges. While he was here, we initiated an agreement on the border issue. Our common borders extend for only 17 kilometers, but prior to this agreement there had been no legal delineation of our respective frontiers.

To return to the question of our relations with China—I should mention the very friendly and personal relationship that has long existed between our great leader and Chinese leaders such as Deng and Hu. Our relations with China firmly rest on the bonds of friendship and understanding between these leaders, all of whom can be likened to members of one family.

Q: Many specialists characterize North Korea's policy toward China and the Soviet Union as one of equidistance. In your opinion, is this interpretation valid?

A: This interpretation is advanced by those who are ignorant of the history and distinctive quality of our nation. Because they are unaware of how highly we value independent thinking and independent judgment, they cannot objectively evaluate our policy.

Often, countries driven by economic and financial motivations conduct external relations as businessmen trying to strike a bargain. However, when we deal with countries that are friendly to us—whichever countries these may be—we rigorously apply the five major principles. More generally, we always conduct our foreign policy in pursuit of independence, friendship, and peace. Those who allege a North Korean policy of equidistance reveal that they lack judgment.

Q: Yet the characterization of North Korean policy toward China and the Soviet Union as one of equidistance is not made by a handful of scholars alone. Even some Chinese and Soviet specialists would concur with this characterization.

A: Well, the expression "equidistance" can be interpreted in so many different ways and from so many different perspectives. I just want to repeat that we adhere to the principle of Chajusong, therefore, we absolutely cannot show any country partiality.

Q: Would you comment on some issues of disagreement between Korea and the Soviet Union—the Kampuchean problem, for instance.

A: Let us take the case of Prince Sihanouk. Are we to be indifferent to him just because he has been removed from his royal position? There should be compassion between states as well as between ordinary human beings. Only this compassion is consistent with the special quality of our nation of white-clad folk. We feel an obligation to Prince Sihanouk. We know that certain countries are critical of us in this regard, but we must act according to our beliefs.

Our relations with the Soviet Union are basically friendly. This doesn't mean that our views are identical on all matters. Each country faces its own particular set of problems. In international matters also, our positions are not always the same. North Korea's particular tasks are tension-reduction, national reconciliation, and national reunification. These tasks are of the highest priority for us. Even as we advance hand-in-hand with the Soviets toward more friendly relations, each of our two countries continues to pursue its particular goals within its own particular circumstances. Moreover, the differences that we do have are not impeding the strengthening of already friendly relations between our two countries.

Q: What about the points of difference between Korea and the P.R.C. regarding the foreign policy arena? What are the major differences between North Korea's policy and China's policy toward the United States, south Korea, and Japan? For example, do not China and Korea have dissimilar assessments of what is called "Japanese militarism"?

A: We must remain alert to the phenomenon of Japanese militarism, to Japan's military assistance to south Korea, and to all other Japanese military schemes designed to prevent our national reunification. The Japanese people themselves, especially the democratic forces, are voicing their concern about Japanese militarism in unison.

It is true that we have expressed our concern about the U.S.-Japanese Security Treaty. There is movement within Japan now to amend existing laws. If a constitutional amendment is adopted, I wonder if democracy, peace, and security will really be guaranteed. Under these circumstances, Japanese militaristic tendencies would accelerate greatly—and this opinion is shared by the Japanese progressive forces.

Supposedly, Japan adheres to the three nonnuclear principles: not to possess, not to manufacture, and not to introduce nuclear weapons in Japan. In actual practice, however, Japan partly ignores these principles. Some believe that American warships with nuclear weapons now make calls at Japanese ports. If this is true, then the nonnuclear principles are obviously not being observed.

Q: What, if any, are the major obstacles to the further improvement of Korea's relations with China and the Soviet Union?

A: There are no fundamental differences. We are doing our utmost to further develop our friendly and cooperative relations with both countries.

Chajusong **or independence is of prime importance in the diplomatic affairs of the DPRK. This policy is widely supported by foreign countries, particularly those in the Third World. Many foreign leaders have visited the DPRK, where thorough Juche stance is embodied in politics, economy and all other social domains.**

Photo: Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe of the Republic of Zimbabwe inspecting the Nampo Barrage, which is under construction. He visited the DPRK from Aug. 25 - 31 last year.

DPRK-Japan Relations

Q: Would you comment on the present state of and future prospects for North Korea's relations with Japan? I understand that an aviation agreement and the exchange of trade offices and reporters have been under consideration.

A: Relations between the two countries have long been abnormal, and Japanese authorities are fully responsible for this state of affairs. That the Japanese are responsible is not a view held solely by us, but one that is shared with numerous groups within Japan—including the democratic, progressive forces, left-wing political parties, and figures active in promoting north Korean-Japan relations.

Japan has consistently pursued a one-sided policy that calls for relations with the South only. It is our belief that Japan should cease its policy of exclusive reliance on the South, and that it should actively pursue a genuine-

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Problems Raised in the Enforcement of Joint Venture Law (1)

Principles of Equality & Mutual Benefits

The Joint Venture Businesses Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was enacted and promulgated on Sep. 8, 1984 as the first of its kind in Korea. It was followed by the Law on Income Taxes for Joint Ventures and the Law on Income Taxes for Foreigners Employed by Joint Ventures on Aug. 7, 1985. On Mar. 20, 1985, in order to concretize regulations for the Joint Venture Law, detailed rules for the enforcement of the Joint Venture Businesses Law of the DPRK were promulgated by the decision of the Administration Council.

As a result, there was established a legal standard by which problems in its practical application can be solved smoothly for the joint venture businesses with foreign countries.

Recently, Muyok (trade), a magazine published in Korea, had a forum between Kim Yong Chol, head of the Institute of Law at the Academy of Social Sciences, and Chu Yu Sun, researcher, about problems raised in the enforcement of the Joint Venture Businesses Law of the DPRK.

Follows the first installment of a five part serial (Subtitles are ours...Ed.):

The interior of the Rakwon Department Store in Pyongyang, which is a joint-venture invested in by Korean trade companies.

Participation with Same Qualifications

Reporter: It is clearly formulated in the detailed provisions for the enforcement of the Joint Venture Businesses Law what countries can set up joint ventures with Korean factories and enterprises and what principles are followed. Please explain this question in detail.

Kim: President Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"We will develop trading and commercial relations with all countries which respect our sovereignty, and need to have economic relation with our country, even they are different in social system."

It is stipulated that the Joint Venture Law and its detailed provisions give state encouragement to joint ventures between Korean factories and enterprises and individual persons on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefits.

According to the law, factories and enterprises in our countries can freely establish joint ventures with companies and enterprises of socialist states within the territory of the DPRK and also with corporations, enterprises and individual persons of capitalist countries which treat Third World countries and Korea as friendly countries.

Korean businessmen welcome joint ventures with overseas Koreans in foreign countries including Korean businessmen in Japan.

When corporations or enterprise of our country establish joint ventures with this partners in foreign countries, the principle which must be observed by both sides is equality and mutual benefits.

Equality and mutual benefits are the principles to guarantee equal position and mutual interests for the parties concerned.

In other words, these principles always guarantee that the parties concerned will participate in joint ventures with equal legal qualifications. And also it guarantees that the parties concerned will establish joint ventures according to mutual interests, to prevent a party concerned from discriminating against the other or from violating the other's interests.

Selection of Industries for Joint Ventures

Reporter: Would you tell me about the types of industry in which foreigner can establish joint ventures in our country, organizational forms of joint venture enterprises and their legal position?

Chu: According to the detailed provisions, foreign companies, enterprises or individual persons who want to establish joint ventures with companies or enterprises of our country can establish joint ventures, in industries necessary for the people's economy of Korea including electronics, automation equipment, metal, machine-manufacturing, chemical, food processing, clothing processing industries, consumer goods, construction, transportation, tourist and other industries.

Joint ventures can be organized in various forms. For example, it can be done to specialize in the production of certain parts, to manage an enterprise by combining funds with technique, or in a form in which our country provides raw materials to the other party, and the other party provides machinery and equipment to us.

On the other hand, it can be done to mutually utilize resources effectively by exploiting resources jointly or in a form in which the foreign party concerned provides materials and raw materials to us and our country processes them on a commission basis.

The joint ventures which are set in our country should such as will introduce the latest technique, improve the quality of products and increase our exports.

If this is impossible, a joint venture cannot be organized.

Kim: All joint ventures in our country are limited companies. As is generally known, a limited company is such that if it gets into debt in the course of its management, the parties concerned assume the responsibility for it only within the limit of the amount of their investment. Therefore, no companies can be established in our country, such as unlimited partnerships or limited partnerships in which the parties concerned are required to repay the company's debts with this own assets, beyond the limit of capitalization.

The legal position of joint ventures is guaranteed in our country.

(To be continued)

EDITORIAL

Premeditated Provocative Acts Against Libya

On Mar. 24, U.S. warplanes attacked Libyan patrol boats and a shoreline anti-aircraft site. The two sides have been on the verge of war.

Due to the Mar. 24-25 Libya-U.S. military clash, the aircrafts of both countries were downed, while one of Libya's guided-missile patrol ships was sunk.

The U.S. had started a 10-day large-scale military drill on Mar. 21 in the Gulf of Sidra, mobilizing the 6th Fleet armada, consisting of three aircraft carriers, 27 cruisers, 245 fighters and attack destroyers.

The Reagan administration has denounced Libya as a "terrorist state." It imposed "economic sanctions" against Libya last January, which turned out to be ineffective and failed to win support even from its allies. Then came the show of force on the Gulf of Sidra, which Libyan leader Col. Muammar Gaddafy claims to be part of Libyan territory. The military operation conducted by the U.S. apparently aimed to provoke Gaddafy-led Libya.

The Reagan administration calculated Libya's response to its penetration into the Gulf. America's attack on Libya followed this scenario.

Since the beginning of this year the Reagan administration has penetrated the Gulf of Sidra four times and staged large scale military drills in the Gulf. The U.S. is better prepared against any counter attack by Libya to America's military provocation. The military confrontation between Libya and the U.S. is not accidental.

The Reagan administration perpetrated the Grenada invasion and faked up a puppet regime, while it expelled the dictators like in Haiti and the Philippines, who were once its allies, in order to protect its own national profits and military installations. A series of America's military involvement seen in Nicaragua and Libya reflects Reagan's posture to carry out his policy of interference.

The Libyan chief executive Col. Moammar Gaddafy vowed to safeguard its sovereignty against the U.S. provocation. For this purpose Col. Gaddafy goes so far as to say that his country is ready to fight the U.S. attack until the U.S. is chased out of the Gulf of Sidra.

The peace-loving people of the world as well as the Korean people expressed their full support for the Libyan government and people who have fought for their territorial integrity and independence.

The DPRK and the Libyan governments signed a Treaty of Alliance on Friendship and Cooperation (October, 1982). The DPRK has strongly opposed U.S. military intervention, military threat, economic sanction, subversive and espionage acts against Libya.

The U.S. should immediately withdraw its 6th Fleet armada sent to the Gulf of Sidra and end its military provocative acts.

The U.S. should give heed to the anti-nuke, anti-war campaigns for peace and total disarmament mounting throughout the world and call off all its military manoeuvres.

(Continued from page 2)

ly "equidistant policy" toward Korea. Japanese policy to date has proven a detriment to the interests of the Korean nation and a hindrance to the reunification of our country.

I would like to advise the Japanese authorities to end their unfriendly and antagonistic policy toward us, and to commence a friendly one. If the Japanese will not aid in expediting the reunification process, they should at least refrain from impeding the process. This much we ask of them. In this way, improvement or normalization of the relations between our countries entirely depends upon the attitude of the Japanese.

There are, of course, influential forces within Japan that are justly promoting improved relations between our two countries. Thanks to their efforts, our countries are currently conducting some private-level trade.

As you know, we have had dealings with Japan's small and medium enterprises—Mr. Kuno Chuji has visited our country many times in this connection. During his visits, Mr. Kuno proposed agreements on aviation, telecommunications, and the establishment of trade offices. Subsequently, the Japanese set up the East Asia Research Institute. Many people associated with the institute, as well as many Liberal Democratic Party members, have visited our country to discuss at length trade and other means of improving relations between our countries. The issue of trade offices arose in this context. The purpose of such offices would be the promotion of friendly relations between our two peoples and the positive expression of our mutual desire for friendship.

Soon after, however, the Japanese authorities revived their unfriendly attitude toward us. Under such circumstances, even our modest trade declined, and the question of trade offices was not raised at all until recently. We will have to resolve this matter of trade offices after careful discussion among all the relevant agencies. We will have to deliberate the possible merits of trade offices, and whether establishing these offices would really be in our interest.

Occasional references to this issue continue here and there, and Japan is apparently preparing its public opinion on this matter. However, no concrete plans have surfaced yet. Certainly, we are not about to implore the Japanese with "let's set up trade offices!" Such an attitude would be inappropriate for us to take. **(Concluded)**

The interview by Mr. Young C. Kim was carried in the fall 1985 issue of Journal of Northeast Asian Studies published by the Institute for Sino-Soviet Studies.

Aggressive "Team Spirit 86" Climaxes As Amphibious Landing Maneuvers Conducted

Despite a peace initiative to stop all military exercises during the north-south dialogues by the DPRK, the provocative "Team Spirit 86", being perpetrated by Washington and Seoul from Feb. 10 to the end of April continues.

This is the largest combined military exercise in the western world and involves about 139,000 south Korean and 70,000 American military personnel.

These exercises are aimed at preparing for a first attack and northward invasion of the DPRK.

They have become more aggressive in nature since 1982 when the "air-land battle doctrine" was adopted and applied to the Korean theatre.

This was confirmed by a "U.S.-south Korean spokesman for the combined military command" in his public statements that the main purpose of the war game is reestablishment of the "doctrine."

The concept of the "air-land battle doctrine" presupposes a total war including conventional, nuclear and electronic warfare.

This military strategy would require the "destruction of armed forces in the rear during the early stage of war."

This would be achieved by giving priority to attack.

The U.S. army's "textbook for field exercise F-10015" was revised in 1983 and the old doctrine of field operations for "active defence" was switched to that of "winning of war" by offensive action.

An aggressive plan was mapped out to apply this "doctrine" to Asia, Europe and the Middle East.

Since then, south Korea has been a real testing ground for this "doctrine" in the Asian theatre.

The then-army chief of staff Gen. Meyer on Jan. 22, 1983, implied that the American nuclear option was far easier to use in Korea than in NATO nations.

His comment was reaffirmed by Rear Admiral Gene R. LaRocque, Director of the Center for Defence Information, in his interview with our paper on May 22, 1984, revealing that it is easier for the Americans to kill Asians than Europeans.

Furthermore, some 700–1,000 nuclear weapons are deployed in south Korea including nuclear mines, warheads, bombs and even nuclear backpacks for tactical nuclear warfare.

High ranking U.S. officials have repeatedly threatened to use these weapons in case of a "contingency" in the Korean Peninsula.

Statements of intent like these prove beyond doubt that the possibility of nuclear war is a highly likely outcome of American actions.

On March 18, as part of the "Team Spirit 86" maneuvres, there was a large-scale amphibious landing exercise on the eastern coastal region in south Korea, involving helicopters, modern amphibious landing craft and hundreds of navy and marine personnel.

Participating in the landing operations included about 5,000 navy, 13,000 marine personnel and more than 210 navy and marine aircraft.

These were supported by 28 warships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, including the 51,000-tons aircraft carrier Midway.

This exercise was a rehearsal for an amphibious attack on the DRPK.

These actions make it clear that the United States does not keep a large military presence in south Korea purely for defence.

The very nature of these military exercises shows that the Americans are preparing for attack.

The "Team Spirit 86" war games, the 11th in the series, "not only pour water on the north-south dialogue but highten military tension in the entire region of the world", as indicated by an editorial of Okinawa Times dated March 9.

Here is a round-up of the main military maneuvers carried out during "Team Spirit 86" compiled from south Korean, Japanese and other newspaper reports:

* * *

9th Infantry Division

The 9th Infantry Division, from Washington state, has for the first time been introduced to the current war games.

This division was developed as a "highly sophisticated and automobilized infantry division" capable of responding quickly during a "contingency" anytime and anywhere.

This unit was established in 1980 in an attempt to modernize and to prepare the U S forces for a quick response in accordance with the "air-land battle doctrine."

25th U.S. Infantry Division

The main body soldiers of the 25th U.S. Infantry Division arrived at Osan Air Base aboard a DC-10 aircraft to participate in the field training maneuvers. The arrival of about 340 soldiers of the Tropic Lightning Division marked the first airlift of the division's field troops from their homebase in Hawaii. More than 1,000 soldiers of the I Corps were airlifted from the continental United States on March 11 and 12. A Boeing 747 commercial plane converted for the first time to carry military cargo arrived with approximately 60 tons of trucks, jeeps and support materials on it for the war game.

U.S. and south Korean navy and marine personnel storm out of an amphibious ship to hit the beach on the eastern coastal region during a large scale amphibious landing maneuver on March 10.
They suppose an attack on the shore of the DPRK.

Carrier Midway

The U.S. aircraft carrier Midway arrived at sea off Pohang as a part of its participation in sea operational maneuvers including mine-laying, explosive ordinance disposal, discharge of cargo under simulated battle conditions, amphibious warfare and extended operations ashore.

Joint mining exercise

U.S. and south Korean navy and marine personnel jointly conducted simulated mining and mine removal operations in the southern sea and harbor of a naval base in south Korea. Navy and marine airplane including A-7s and A-6s mined the harbor under the cover of B-52s, while opposing force F-15s added realism to the mission with marine F-4s and the south Korean air force helping to defend air space over the harbor.

U.S. Seventh Fleet and south Korean navy then swept the harbor to locate and remove the mines.

Tent cities

Tent cities have been built both in the central and coastal regions for U.S. and south Korean service members participating in the field training maneuvers.

The tent cities include those built at Osan and in Pohang in which five tent cities were constructed for more than 15,000 U.S. marines and sailors.

Parachuting exercise

U.S. airborne troops conducted a parachuting exercise in Yoju, Kyonggi Province, on March 14 after a 13-hour, 5,000-mile flight aboard C-141 Starlifters from Fort Lewis, Washington.

12 A-7D Corsairs across Pacific

Twelve A-7D Corsairs from the 185th Tactical Fighter Group arrived at Kunsan AB after being airborne for nearly 21 hours over a two-day period.

This is the first time A-7Ds have deployed to south Korea for a Team Spirit exercise during which the jets will be involved in close air support, battlefield interdiction and offensive counterair operations.

5 C-141Bs from McCord AFB, Washington

Members of the Army's 1st Special Forces Group, the 2nd Marine Amphibious Force and the Air Force's 1772nd Combat Control Team were carried 5,000 miles from McCord AFB, Washington state to south Korea aboard five C-141Bs.

They entered "Team Spirit '86" exercises by parachute, with four of the planes dropping their parachutists at Yoju and the fifth dumping a load of supplies at Pohang.

Actual amphibious landing

More than 10,000 Marines stormed various south Korean shores in the actual early morning assault which included all the elements of an actual amphibious landing, from combat troops storming the beach to support guns and logistical trucks. Other Marines came in by air in a coordinated helicopter assault.

River-crossing exercise

A large-scale river-crossing exercise was conducted on March 25 in the upper stream of the Han River in the central region.

Under the cover of heavy smoke and gun fire, soldiers of the two sides crossed the river by rubber boats and other craft or over the pontoon bridges to assault the simulated opposite forces' strong-hold.

Joining the "orange" and "blue" forces consisting of both U.S. and south Korean troops on each site of the river were tanks, artillery and other modern weapons.

"Emergency" landing exercise

U.S. and south Korean air force aircraft conducted an "emergency" landing exercise on the roads near Suwon on March 25.

Landing, relaunches and "touch-and-goes" were carried out with OV-10, A-10, A-37, OV-1 and C-130 aircraft.

The landing maneuvers aimed at training pilots use highways and national roads as runways.

Combined parachuting exercise

For the first time in the history of Team Spirit exercises, the U.S. Military Airlift Command and the south Korean armed forces have combined for an air-drop of 900 U.S. and south Korean paratroopers.

One of the longest rides from the U.S. mainland to the "Team Spirit '86" exercises in south Korea was made by nine A-10 aircraft normally assigned to the 345th Tactical Fighter Wing at Myrtle Beach AFB, S.C.

The soldiers of the 25th U.S. Infantry Division arrive at Osan Air Base on March 8 from Hawaii aboard a DC-10 aircraft to participate in the large-scale field training maneuvers in the central region of Korea.

Criticism of "Team Spirit 86" Sweeps the World

The "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises are now being staged by Washington and Seoul in defiance of Pyongyang's call for refraining from all the military drills on the peninsula.

These exercises are now under fire across the five continents as they increase military tension in this region of the world.

Follow the world's voices raised in denunciation of the war games compiled from the KCNA: (Countries are carried in alphabetical order)

Afghanistan

A spokesman for **the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan** made public a statement on February 15 in denunciation of the "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises.

The statement says:

The military exercises being staged by the United States and south Korea are not only a threat to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea but also a downright challenge to the proposal of the Government of the DPRK on removing the tension.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan resolutely denounces such hostile and provocative moves of the United States and its puppet regime, south Korean authorities, and expresses support to the proposal of the DPRK on discontinuing large-scale military exercises on the Korean Peninsula and its vicinity.

Algeria

Mohamed Ajedin, member of the National Popular Assembly of Algeria, in his press statement branded this war rehearsal as a nuclear attack exercise to invade Korea and the Asian Continent and stressed that the "Team Spirit 86" military exercises must be discontinued at once for a durable peace in Korea and the world.

In his press statement **Ben Said Sherif, General Director of the Cinematography of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Algeria,** emphasized that the United States and the south Korean authorities must immediately stop the "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises, a criminal nuclear war rehearsal, and promptly comply with the unanimous demand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and peoples of peace-loving countries of the world that the Korean Peninsula be converted into a nuclear free, peace zone.

Bangladesh

17 political parties and social organizations of Bangladesh including **the communisty party, the Socialist Party of Workers and Peasants, the National Socialist Party, the communist party (Marxist-Leninist), the United People's Party, the People's League, the Workers' Federation, the Peasants Emancipation Committee** and **the Bangladesh-Korea Friendship Association** published a joint statement on February 8 denouncing the "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises of the U.S. and the south Koreans and sent it to the U.S. congress and the south Korean national assembly.

The statement said:

The dialogue between the north and the south of Korea has been suspended due to the provocative moves of the United States and the south Korean authorities and the situation has been strained to such an extent where a nuclear war may break out any moment.

We Bangladesh people demand that the United States and the south Korean authorities stop the "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises at once and withdraw the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea.

Denmark

A statement published by **25 dietmen of Denmark** on February 15 opposed the "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises of the United States and south Korea and expressed support to the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to create favourable environments for the dialogues between the north and the south of Korea by stopping all military exercises on the Korean Peninsula.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark says in its message tha it is all the more unpardonable to have started the military exercises at a time when affirmative results were being produced at the peaceful dialogues and contact between the north and the south of Korea, and expresses solidarity with the Workers' Party of Korea in its persistent struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Greece

The Central Committee of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement points out that the "Team Spirit 86" joint military excercises are a provocation against the Korean people and a rehearsal heightening tension still further on the Korean Peninsula, and expresses firm solidarity with the Workers' Party of Korea in the just struggle for achieving the peaceful reunification of the country and making all foreign forces withdraw from south Korea.

Honduras

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Honduras in its message denounced the belligerent moves of the U.S. is south Korea as a deliberate scheme endangering world peace and, especially, wrecking the dialogues which were under way for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The message demanded the U.S. take a practical and positive step for the immediate withdrawal of all lethal weapons including nuclear weapons from the Korean Peninsula and other areas of the world.

India

N.K. Krishnan, Secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, made public a statement on February 13 denouncing the "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises.

Denouncing the "Team Spirit 86" as a provocation threatening the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and peace in the Far East, the statement says:

All the moves of the U.S. imperialists are part of the "plan" to realize Reagan's wild ambition for world supremacy.

Broad public circles of India should list up louder voices flailing the "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and express full solidarity with the DPRK's struggle for a peaceful reunification of Korea.

Iran

A message of solidarity came to Kim Yong Nam, Vice-premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister, from **Ali Akbar Velayati, Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran,** in denunciation of the aggressive "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises.

In the message he says that he deeply realized the just stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the "Team Spirit 86" joint military rehearsal and the Islamic Republic of Iran expresses concern over such moves of the United States, denounces them and will support the DPRK's anti-imperialist stand in the future, too.

Libya

The People's Bureau for Foreign Ltaison of Libya on February 21 issued a statement denouncing the "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises of the U.S. and the south Koreans which says:

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya strongly denounces the aggressive acts of the U.S. administration against the Korean people.

The U.S. aggressive moves are a shameless intervention and provocative acts to force imperialist domination, ignoring the desire of people for world peace and security.

They are also a wanton violation of international law and international usage and a threat to peace and security of the world.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya affirms its firm solidarity with the friendly Korean people who are courageously countering aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists and will always stand firmly on the side of the Korean people.

Norway

The Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party in its solidarity message dated February 14 to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea expressed concern about the "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises unprecedented in scope in the world.

This military rehearsal is used to execute the U.S. imperialists' aggressive global strategy, the message says.

Expressing deep concern about the situation on the Korean Peninsula, the message stressed that all the peaceloving forces should determinedly smash the policy of disturbing peace in the Korean Peninsula, Southeast Asia and all other parts of the world.

Spain

The Bureau for the Unity of the Spanish Communists in its message said:

The decision of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on suspending all military exercises during the north-south dialogues helped to expose once again the attempt of the imperialists and their stooges.

As long as the U.S. occupy south Korea, world peace cannot be guaranteed nor can the reunification of Korea be realized.

Syria

The Central Committeee of the Communist Party of Syria in its message condemned the large-scale war rehearsal "Team Spirit 86" being held by the United States and south Korean authorities as an aggressive and shameless provocation menacing peace not only on the Korean Peninsula but also in Asia and the rest of the world.

The chairman of the Administrative Council of the Association of Veteran Fighters of the Syrian Arab Republic stressed:

Although the United States resorts to tricks, loudly advertising that it defends human rights and freedom and opposes terrorism, it, in actuality, perpetrates aggressive acts and all manner of terrorism against the democratic rights of the people.

We are convinced that the Korean people will maintain heightened vigilance and crush any aggressors at one blow.

U.S. airborne troops drop by parachutes on a special airstrip in Yoju, Kyonggi Province, on March 14 after a 13-hour, 5,000 mile non-stop flight aboard C-141 from the U.S. mainland.

Palestine

The Executive Board of the General Union of Palestine Students declared in its letter that the Palestinian people always stand on the side of the heroic Korean people.

It expressed full support to all the proposals put forward by the DPRK for a peaceful reunification of the country.

Peru

Carranza Piedra, Second Vice-president of the Senate, and 8 other senators and 4 members of the House of Deputies of the Republic of Peru published a joint statement on February 3 in denunciation of the "Team Spirit 86" joint military excercises.

They said the large-scale "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises were the cause of the suspension of the north-south dialogue in Korea.

They demanded the United States and south Korean authorities stop the military rehearsal at once and create a climate favourable for the resumption of the north-south dialogue.

Int'l Organization

Figures of foreign countries who had participated in the 7th meeting of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace held in Vientiane, capital of Laos, over, February 12-14, made public a joint statement on February 14 in denunciation of the "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises.

The statement stressed:

The United States must put an immediate end to the "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises which highten the tensions on the Korean Peninsula and withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea in accordance with the resolution of the 30th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

It must accept the DPRK's proposal for replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and immediately give up the scheme to frame up the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul three-way military alliance endangering peace in Korea.

We demand the south Korean authorities take a sincere stand toward dialogues with the north for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

Tokyo Gov't. Should Stop Unreasonable 'Assimilation Policy' towards Koreans Here

The Japanese Justice Ministry conducted an "investigation into the actual conditions" of 3rd-generation Koreans in Japan, it was learned on Feb. 19. The ministry investigated the Koreans who visited local immigration bureaus and branch offices for renewal of their alien registration cards and qualification for their residence in Japan, permission for reentry into Japan, etc. for a month from Feburary 19.

Following the Japanese Justice Ministry's announcement dated Feb. 19, strong protest against the action mounted among Japanese as well as Koreans here who condemned it as a part of the Japanese government's assimilation policy towards Koreans here.

Ha Chang Ok, Director of the Social Affairs Department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), issued a press statement on Feb. 20 in denunciation of the schemes of the Japanese Justice Ministry authorities to force 3rd-generation Koreans in Japan to "naturalize" themselves as Japanese, taking advantage of the planned "investigation into their actual conditions of Koreans" and demanded that the investigation be suspended at once.

Similar actions were taken by many prefectural Chongryun headquarters and protests against the investigation also mounted among Japanese people.

Ozawa Katsusuke, member of the Japan Socialist Party, Feb. 25 severely asked the government, at a session of the judiciary committee, pointing out that the survey was being conducted with the intention of forcing Koreans to naturalize as Japanese, and urged the government to stop the survey.

The investigation this time was conducted "for an appropriate settlement of '3rd-generation Koreans in Japan", explained an official of the Justice Ministry. Then, here is posed the question what is a "third-generation Korean"? Why did Koreans come to live here?

Originally, Koreans here have a peculiar historical background which distinguishes themselves from other foreigners here. The Koreans here who account for 85% of all foreigners here are those who were brought here for forced labor or military service as a result of Japanese colonial rule over Korea, and their descendants.

問7 あなたは、結婚していますか。

1 結婚している 2 離・死別した 3 未婚

小問 (結婚しているかたに) あなたの配偶者は、次のどれですか。

1 同国人
2 同国人で日本に帰化した人 (日本の国籍を取った人)
3 日本人
4 その他

問8 あなたは日本に帰化したいと考えていますか。

1 帰化したいと考えている
2 帰化したいと考えていない
3 よく考えたことがない

Questionnaire made by immigration bureau of the Japanese Justice Ministry
Q7: Are you married? 1) married 2) divorced or separated by death 3) single Nationality of your spouse 1) Korean 2) Korean but is naturalized as Japanese 3) Japanese 4) others
Q8: Do you want to naturalize yourself as Japanese? 1) yes 2) no 3) haven't considered it.

In other words, the great majority of Koreans here were taken to Japan and forced to live here against their will. Nevertheless, the Japanese government has persisted in taking a stern attitude toward the Korean nationals here without fully performing their historical obligation to them, and consistently controlled them under "the Alien Registration Law" regarding them as a public peace and order problem.

Moreover under the "Alien Registration Law," Koreans here are controled according to different status, and their obligations differ even among the same family members. They are divided as follows:

First, a Korean who continuously resided in Japan from before the end of World War II till the conclusion of San Francisco Peace Treaty between the U.S. and Japan (on April 28, 1952) or his child who was born in this period is applicable to Law No. 126, Article 2, Paragraph 6.

Second, children whose parents are applicable to the above law and those who were born after April 29, 1952 are obligated to renew their registration cards every 3 years.

Grand children of those who are applicable to Law No. 126, Article 2, Paragraph 6 are obligated renew their alien registration cards every 3 years.

According to the revision of the law in 1981, persons applicable to Law No. 126, Article 2, Paragraph 6 and their lineal descendants can obtain permanent residence status as an exception if they apply for it between January 1, 1982 and Dec. 31, 1986.

In addition there are holders of the status of permanent residence under the agreement between Japan and the "ROK". It was granted to persons who applied for it within 5 years after the conclusion of the "agreement" in 1966, and there is no further decision for those who were born after the application period. At the time of agreement the both governments only agreeded to have a conference on the matter before January 1991, and here arose the so-called the "3rd-generation problem."

Following the annual "Japan-ROK' ministerial conference" held in August last year, a "working level conference on the matter of the 3rd-generation problem" was held in December, the same year, and the south Korean authorities called on the Japanese government to conduct a survey on the ideological tendencies of Koreans in Japan and simplification of the procedures for naturalization (to change the nationality of Koreans to Japanese).

These facts show well that the investigation was conducted with the mutual consent of the Japanese and south Korean authorities. The questionnaire which is branded as infringement on the human rights of Korean nationals here, had 22 items beginning with question 1 your nationality, and other questions mainly asking how much they are assimilated to Japanese society.

Especially, question No. 8: "Do you want to naturalize yourselves as Japanese?" well reflects the Japanese government's intention of trampling underfoot the national dignity of Koreans in Japan, sovereign citizens of the DPRK.

Furthermore, there is no relation at all between the status problem of foreigners and "naturalization". "If aliens who intend to live in Japan permanently keep their original nationality, this would cause a difficult social problem as a kind of racial minority problem here... We encourage them to naturalize themselves as Japanese", (the July, 1965 issue of "monthly survey", titled "Several questions on Koreans in Japan published by the investigation section of the Cabinet). This also shows the Japanese government's real intention behind the survey.

As seen in these questions, the Japanese government authorities don't treat Koreans in Japan as overseas citizens of a sovereign state and have taken an unchanged hostile policy towards them.

The status of Koreans here shouldn't be solved within the framework of the Japanese government's assimilation policy. We Koreans, overseas citizens of the DPRK, have the right to be treated fairly under the nationality law of the DPRK and have their basic human rights guaranteed under the Japanese constitution.

Kumgangsan Opera Troupe Back Home from Successful China Tour

Hu Qili, member of the Political Bureau, and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China appreciates the performance of the troupe.

The Kumgangsan Opera Troupe the only overseas opera troupe of the DPRK, which had returned from China, gave a successful performance at the Tokyo Korean Cultural Hall here on Mar. 19.

The troupe made a performance tour of China in commemoration of its 30th birthday last year. Giving 20 performances in various cities of China for about one month from February 3 to March 2, which drew a total audience of 40,000, it contributed to promoting friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples.

At the performances, they fully displayed the mettle of Korean nationals in Japan, who are struggling for their patriotic movements, and reunification of their fatherland with national pride and self-confidence in living as overseas citizens of the DPRK under the banner of Chongryun.

A song accompanied by Kayagum (Korean Harp) "When Spring Comes"

Chinese dance "Spring Rain"

Looking for Roots of Japanese Culture (2)

—Visit to Koguryo Tumuluses with Mural Paintings—

Palmette arabesque carvings on the wall of the bracketed ceiling of the Kangso Big Tumulus.

Gilt bronze saddle flap found in the Fujinoki Tumulus. Palmettes roll over to make continuous patterns.

(Continued from the previous issue)

Palmettes on Ornamental Border

While visiting the seven tumuluses in the DPRK, I found out that there are apparent changes in motifs and expressions in arabesque carvings according to the times. They change from *hanchi* arabesque carvings to palmette arabesque carvings, and develop from abstract to concrete patterns. And a question occurred to me - where should we find the origins of the arabesque carvings of the gilt bronze saddle found in the Fujinoki Tumulus?

Let's have a look at the palmettes on ornamental border of the saddle first.

On the surface of the 2.5-centimeter-wide border, the so-called *hekikantasuki* (ring-shape bead) pattern is engraved in the middle. They are flanked by continuous arabesque carvings with seven petaled-palmettes on each side. An example of former carvings, which have *hekikantasuki* as the central ornament, can be seen on the side of the beam above the octagonal pillar in the front room of Anak Tumulus No. 3, built in the middle of the 4th century. In the case of Anak, however, lively dragons and tigers are found on both sides of the *hekikantasuki*, and not palmettes.

On the other hand, in Chinpa-ri Tumulus No. 4 built some time from the end of the 5th century to the beginning of the 6th century, *hekikantasuki* on the walls of the triangle bracketed ceiling are flanked by continuous wave-edged three-petaled arabesque palmette carvings.

Hekikantasuki patterns can also be seen in a silk painting discovered in China's Mawanduihan-mu Tumulus and the dress of a standing statue of a Buddhist saint in the Longmen Cavern in Beiwei. Only, the two crossing lines in *hekikan* (ring-shape beads) are replaced by other patterns. They are two dragons in the former and two heavenly garments in the latter.

Originally, *hekikan* is a symbol of heaven. But *hekikantasuki* patterns as the central ornament of palmette arabesque carvings made its debut on the ceiling of Chinpa-ri Tumulus No. 4, I mean, as far as the relics so far discovered are concerned.

Palmettes on Ornamental Edge

Second, I'm going to talk about the palmette arabesque carvings on ornamental edge of the saddle flap found in the Fujinoki Tumulus. The carvings have eleven-petaled gilt bronze palmettes rolled over to make a wave-edged continuous pattern. An unmistakable similar pattern can be seen on the walls of the bracketed ceiling of the Kangso Big Tumulus, which attracts attention as a 7th century Koguryo tumulus with mural paintings.

Incidentally, as for saddle flaps so far excavated, there is a saddle flap made of white birch bark found in the Chonma Tumulus in the Mausoleum of King of Silla, which also has continuous rolled-over palmettes at the edge. The palmettes on the bark have only five petals and the patterns are rather simple, but it is clear that there is a big time difference between the carvings of the Chonma Tumulus and those of the Fujinoki Tumulus. Given the fact that the saddle flap is made of bark and has a paintings of a Pegasus, and considering the close relationship between Koguryo and Silla in those days, the saddle may be considered to have been an item brought from Koguryo.

So far, there have been much talk and a lot of comments on the saddle flap found in the Fujinoki Tumulus, though, these comments center mostly on individual patterns on the front and rear wheels of the saddle such as the designs of birds and beasts, seeking their roots in the Northern Dynasty or even in the Southern Dynasty of China. But if we are to seek their original roots, we may say these colorful and odd designs of birds and beasts on the honeycomb pattern are clearly of East Asian origin. They are from patterns on the dresses of Babylonia and Assyria or those on crystal glasses of the Sasan dynasty. And these patterns through Turkestan and further reached the caves of the Northern Dynasty of China such as Tunhwang, Bingling-Si, Yungan, Longmen.

Furthermore, they can also be seen in the paintings of the Kugap Tumulus and Chonju-chishin Tumulus of Koguryo, as well as the relief of a silver bowl found in the northern tomb of the Hwangnam Big Tumulus of the Mausoleum of King of Silla and on a lacquered wooden pillow found in the Mausoleum of King of Muryong of Paekche. Especially, carvings in the period of the Three Kingdoms of Korea have birds, beasts and palmettes in their honeycomb patterns which are closely akin to those of the Fujinoki.

Devils Sticking out Their Tongues

Also, strange devils sticking out their tongues find their roots going far back to the famous Greek mask of Medusa.

However, at the top of the octagonal stone pillar of Anak Tumulus No. 3, one of the Koguryo tumuluses with mural paintings, we find a devil sticking out its tongue, and so on the wall of the bracketed ceiling of the 6th century Sishen Tumulus of Gian. But in this case, the devil squres its elbows and shows its legs just like the devils of the Fujinoki. Besides, the Sishen Tumulus has eleven-petaled palmette arabesque carvings which roll over in a continuous pattern like those of the Kangso Big Tumulus.

Therefore, it's needless to say that the palmette carvings of the Fujinoki Tumulus originated in the West Asia. It may be the horse-riding nomadic people of Koguryo that integrated all those designs of the west into a unified pattern.

In discussing the Takamatsuzuka Tumulus with mural paintings and the foundations of Asuka Culture, we are apt to associate them only with China, forgetting all about the Three Kingdoms of Korea. This is a too simplistic and flunkyistic attitude, I think.

(Concluded)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries (Mar. 22 - 26)

Mar. 22

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Pak Sung Chul, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Vice President of the DPRK to attend the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Mar. 26

* A Korean delegation headed by Choe Tae Bok, Chairman of the Education Commission, to attend the Second Conference of Education and Cultural Ministers of Nonaligned and Other Developing Countries scheduled in Cuba.

Foreign Dels. to the DPRK (Mar. 17 - 26)

Mar. 17

* A Soviet government delegation headed by Yakov Petrovich Ryabov, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers.
* A delegation of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union (Komsomol).

Mar. 21

* A parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Sierra Leone headed by William N.S. Conteh, member of the Managing Council of the Central Committee of the All-People's Congress of Sierra Leone and Speaker of Parliament.
* A delegation of the Union of Korean Literary Men and Artists in Japan headed by Vice Chairman of its Central Standing Committee Choe Dong Ok.
* Penyu Keratsov, General Director of the Central Institute of Scientific and Technological Information of Bulgaria.

Mar. 24

* A Romanian government delegation headed by Ion Dinca, First Deputy Prime Minister of the Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Mar. 25

* An Indian scholars delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by P.Y. Trehan, Principal of G.T.M. College of Delhi University, India.

Mar. 26

* Jonathas Niyungeko and Jean Koucha, new ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Brundi and Cameroon to Korea.

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries (Mar. 11 - 23)

Mar. 11

* An agreement on cooperation between the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and the Czechoslovak Trade Unions was signed in Prague.

Mar. 19

* A protocol of cooperation between the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Foreign Ministry of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for 1986-1987 was signed in Pyongyang.

Mar. 21

* The 1986 - 1987 protocol on cooperation in radio broadcasting between the DPRK Radio and TV Broadcasting Committee and the General Bureau of Czechoslovak Radio was signed in Pyongyang.
* A protocol of 20th Meeting of Korean - Soviet Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technical Consultative Committee was signed in Pyongyang.

Mar. 23

* A protocol on commodity delivery for 1986 between the governments of the DPRK and the Arab Republic of Egypt was signed in Cairo.

(KCNA)

Sports and Culture

Kyongsong Pottery Corporation

—The Kyongsong Pottery Corporation, a well-known pottery exporter of Korea, has a rush of orders from many directions.

The corporation exports chinawares from 30 years ago.

The export volume has increased 3.1 times in the last ten years.

Plates, kettles, tea sets and porcelains of arts and crafts produced by the corporation are popular in the world market for their cleanness, high polish and various patterns.

"Mt. Kumgang Pattern Flower Vase," "Wild-goose Pattern Flower Vase" and various other chinawares were awarded gold medals at world fairs.

The corporation situated in Kyongsong area, North Hamgyong Province, Northeast part of Korea, has four pottery factories, a pottery institute and ore and coal mines under it.

In recent ten years, the corporation has increased the pottery production over three times. Its variety has increased nearly two times.

The Kyongsong Ceramics Factory and the May 31 Ceramics Factory, both under the corporation, raised the cleanness of porcelains two percent and markedly increased the variety of colored chinawares.

The Saenggiryong Ceramics Factory, a noted producer of arts and crafts porcelain, has registered good success in the production of chinawares of beautiful forms and colourful patterns.

Creators and technicians of the corporation, more than half of whom have experiences of dozens of years history and are Merited Artists, ensure the high quality of chinawares.

Widely-known celadon was made during the period of Koryo (918-1392 A.D.)

Modern chinaware production bases in different parts of the country annually produce a great quantity of chinawares for daily use, architecture, industry and decoration.

The prospect for the development of chinaware industry is very promising for the abundant deposit of good clay, feldspar, silex and steatite.

(KCNA)

S. Korean Clergy's Entry into Politics Adds More Paralells To Manila

The recent political climate in south Korea gives the impression that a 10-million signature campaign spearheaded by the No.1 opposition NKDP is never confined to the political party but is spreading to ordinary people as Catholic churches are getting involved in the political scene, adding more parallels to what happened in Manila.

Here is a story from Far Eastern Economic Review dated March 27, which depicts the recent involvement of south Korean clergy into the campaigns for constitutional revision.

Christian leaders have added impetus to the signature campaign being mounted by the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) which aims to amend the constitution to make direct presidential elections possible when President Chun Doo Hwan steps down in 1988.

Running parallel to the NKDP, both Protestant and Roman Catholic clergy have given support to the idea of a constitutional amendment in sermons and signature campaigns of their own. Due to their traditional role as moral leaders, the Christian influence is likely to go beyond the estimated 25% of the population who embrace the faith.

Cardinal Stephen Souhwan Kim, the Catholic primate of the country, called for democratic reform in a sermon at Seoul's Myongdong Cathedral at a service attended by dissident leaders Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, as well as a delegation of sympathetic Americans led by Congressman Tom Foglietta. The sermon marked the last day of a nine-day meditation on the country's political problems which the cardinal had organized for his own archdiocese of Seoul.

Without declaring a political affiliation, the cardinal called on Catholics to press for democracy and follow "the voice of the people and the will of God." He called for a constitutional revision which would make democratic elections possible, saying "there are no reasons why the revisions should be delayed," thus running against the government's position that any changes can take place only after Chun steps down in 1988 and a new president is in office.

The Korea Catholic Justice and Peace Commission (KCJPC), a human-rights group composed of clergy and laity and partly appointed by the bishops, has issued a nine-point statement calling for, among other things, freedom of speech and press, democratization of both the central and local governments and an end to violence against political dissidents. In addition, on 3 March the Rev. Moon Ik Hwan, a Protestant minister who leads a human and workers' rights group, announced the Catholic priests supplied 191 of the 303 signatures his organization had collected on its petition, calling for an end to Chun's military-based regime.

A foreign Jesuit who has had long experience with the Catholics here says that the most important influence prodding the cardinal and the Roman Catholic Church into action has been the recent example of the Philippines where the church played a key role in organizing opposition activity against the regime of Ferdinand Marcos. A KCJPC statement said: "At last the people of the Philippines are free of their chains, and we watched the role of the Christian church there with some guilt."

With a total following of only around 2 million out of the country's 40 million population, the Catholics in south Korea cannot hope to be as influential as their Filipino counterparts, but there has been pressure within the church to take a more strident position against the government. As one Catholic commented: "Many middle-class church-goers cannot take very strong political positions for fear of the repercussions. However, they do like to hear their priests take a stand, and in many parishes have grown impatient for a more aggressive approach by the church."

The influence the cardinal has beyond his flock is not easy to quantity. Although Catholics are outnumbered by Protestants, counting for around 8 million, they are better organized and, unlike the Protestants, are relatively immune from factionalism. This has made the cardinal the best-known churchman in the country. As one Western diplomat put it: "He represents a moral force, and an institution with very solid foundations in a country where almost no others exist outside of the government."

Soon after Cardinal Kim's sermon on 9 March, the Korea National Council of Churches (NCC), an umbrella organization which speaks for six major Protestant denominations, issued its own declaration in support of a signature drive for direct presidential elections. Kim Jee Giel, chairman of the NCC said: "We believe that it is God's will for democracy to be established at this moment in our nation's history."

That the NCC should follow the cardinal in taking a stand is in keeping with past patterns. The coalition of churches it represents are not united on political issues and internal divisions made it difficult to make quick decisions. Activist member churches have a freer rein than the Catholics in the realm of political action however: as NCC general secretary Rev. Kim So Young said: "They [the Catholics] can speak, but we can act."

At a meeting on 17 March, the NCC revealed the names of 1,050 clergymen collected from across the country supporting the constitutional amendment. On that morning most of the prominent NCC members were prevented from entering their headquarters in central Seoul by a phalanx of police. The NCC says it plants to spread the campaign to the laity, but it expects lay signatures will be harder to obtain because of the risks involved.

Even so, the churches may have a better chance of collecting signatures than the NKDP in a campaign of this sort, especially in the provinces. "We will be getting people to sign at services, said one NCC spokesman. According to a recent NKDP statement, the party was able to collect around 6,000 signatures for its petition by mid-March.

The Catholics and the NCC have traditionally been the most active of church groups, but Christians have not been as forceful in their anti-government activity in the 1980s as they were in the previous decade under former president Park Chung-Hee. As one priest reflected: "We are still a long way from the old days when anti-government sermons were trumpeted through megaphones outside the churches." And some Christian activists have complained that ties with students have become looser in recent years, as the students have become more radical and anti-American. Tightened government controls on students have made association with arrested student leaders dangerous – legally and politically – since the charges being levelled against them are tantamount to treason.

The government is not pleased with the new Christian activism. It has frequently labelled the signature campaign as mere trickery by greedy politicians. But the entrance into the fray by non-political figures such as Cardinal Kim – who have been critical of politicians on both sides – weakens the charge. As ruling the Democratic Justice Party's (DJP) Na Om Bae explained: "Although they are allowed to, I do not think that religious groups should become involved in politics right now." He added that the DJP is trying to keep a dialogue going with Christian leaders.

The NCC's plans to push its own signature campaign will further scotch the government's hopes that the whole phenomenon will die out because of bad organization and pressure from the authorities. Finally, with Chun planning a trip to Europe in April which will include stops in France and Belgium, where the Christian churches are influential, the cardinal's statements should be particularly annoying to Chun.

The entrance of the church into the political arena comes at a time of relatively high confidence within the opposition. The NKDP regards the Aquino victory in the Philippines as directly related to its struggles and the chances of the signature campaign succeeding are improved by the government's decision to allow it to continue indoors rather than totally outlawing it which had been the case.

Seoul Springtime

Follows a letter from Kim Hoo Chol in Seoul which appeared in the readers' column of Far Eastern Economic Review dated April 3.

In his letter, Kim urged more people to join the constitutional revision campaign, the stepping stone for democracy in south Korea.

Spring has come in Seoul. The season has had a special meaning in Korean politics. During past two decades important political incidents took place during the season: the student revolution on 19 April 1960, and a military coup on 16 May 1961. In the spring of 1980 in Kwangju, an unforgettable tragedy occurred more horrible than the assassination of Benigno Aquino.

Under the bright May sunshine, dozens of Koreans were killed at the hands of the very South Korean soldiers who, they had believed, were protecting them against the enemy. Although six years have passed, resentment is smouldering in the minds of the South Korean people.

Again, this spring, some survivors and students are crying – urging the government to disclose the tragedy and to revise the constitution.

President Chun Doo Hwan's officials are claiming that the forces which toppled Ferdinand Marcos in the Philippines cannot break out in Seoul owing to big differences between the two countries.

Yes, they are right. There are no brave newspapers, no independent broadcasting stations in South Korea. And generals do not pay attention to the people here. Once-brave South Koreans now hesitate in the campaign to revise the basic law.

The point is how many South Korean people will participate in making "human barricades" at the risk of their lives before tanks and paratroops, and whether the military will hear the voice of the people.

Spring has come in Seoul once again

Seoul **Kim Hoo Chol**

(Continued from page 1)

effort to further strengthen and develop the Soviet-Korean friendship in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance concluded between the two countries," he added.

Introduction of advanced technologies has been decided as one of Pyongyang's main tasks of this year, as President Kim Il Sung stressed its need to guarantee the nation's economic progress in his 1986 New Year address.

"Without carrying out the technical revolution, it would be impossible to succeed in our immediate economic construction, follow the world trend of rapid economic progress which is based on the latest achievements of science and technology, still less, build socialism and communism successfully," he said.

President Kim also emphasized the need for developing positive relations with foreign countries, saying, "We should actively introduce advanced science and technology by widely carrying on cooperation and exchange with other countries in this sector."

It is expected that the economic meeting and the signing of the protocol will lead to major strides in meeting President's call.

As part of its efforts to promote economic cooperation with capitalist countries as well as socialist ones, Pyongyang already promulgated the joint venture law in 1984.

During the stay of the Soviet party, they inspected the construction site of the Nampo Barrage, the Taedonggang Battery Factory, the Pyongyang Metro, the Taean General Heavy Machine Complex, the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex, the Chongjin Thermal Power Complex and the Saenggiryong Ceramic Factory.

(Continued from page 1)

The attendants of the rally adopted a resolution which demands the withdrawal of the authorities' proposals for constitutional change in 1989, release of over 1,000 prisoners, including Kim Dae Jung, the authorities' acceptance of a schedule for democratization, and an end to the suppression of the violent crackdown that students have been subjected to.

The theatre where the rally was held had a seating capacity of 2,500, but party officials estimated that over 4,000 had gained entry. The building was jammed to the second balcony with all available standing space filled.

Similar rallies are to be held in Kwangju on March 30, Taegu on April 5 and Inchon on April 20.

The rally was followed by a demonstration at the Pusan office of the NKDP, about 800 metres from the theatre.

Tens of thousands of demonstrators shouted "Down with dictatorship", and "Drive out military dictatorship!", "Let's unite!"; "Go out and win", and "Establish a direct presidential electoral system."

Party officials estimated the crowd at about 40,000 as Pusan citizens joined the crowd to cheer Kim Yong Sam.

Kim Dae Jung tried to participate in the rally, but was prevented from doing so by the police, who stopped him at Seoul and sent him home. However, a tape recording he made in advance was played at the meeting, and the crowd heard him declare that the struggle for democracy must go on.

Police had warned Kim that he should not attend on March 22. However, on the morning of March 23 he left his residence early in order to catch the Pusan bound express train.

Incredible as it may seem to democrats of the world, when Kim arrived at Seoul Central Railroad Station, he was confronted by about 150 plainclothes policemen who blocked his way, pushing him back into his car.

While jostling with police Kim made the point that he should be allowed to travel to Pusan even if he was barred from speaking at the political rally.

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